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## Gold above \$ 700

Price in Jeddah SR82,000 a kilo

LONDON, Jan. 16 (Agencies) — The price of gold rocketed more than \$ 50 on European bullion markets Wednesday to reach new all-time peaks well above \$ 700 a troy ounce. The price of fine gold in Jeddah also soared SR7,200 to reach SR82,000 per kilogram Wednesday.

The gold rush followed the metal's surge through the \$ 700 barrier in New York Tuesday and a record \$ 717.80 price in Hong Kong early Wednesday.

Gold opened in London at a median price of 740 dollars an ounce, up \$ 56.50 from Tuesday's closing \$ 683.50.

In Zurich, the opening quote was \$ 735, up \$ 50.90 from Tuesday's late \$ 684.50.

The spectacular leap was attributed to U.S. Treasury Secretary G. William Miller's comment that further U.S. gold auctions were not appropriate at the moment because of the "unsettled" bullion market.

The Treasury Department in recent years has held periodic auction of the nation's official gold reserves. But there has not been an auction since November, and Miller indicated to reporters that there might not be one under current conditions.

"We are giving the message that at the moment it doesn't seem to us an appropriate time to sell our gold in this very unsettled and rather uncharacteristic period," Miller said.

The U.S. gold hoard continues to gain in potential value as the world price rises. At the last U.S. auction on Nov. 1, the Treasury Department sold 1.25 million ounces at an average price of \$ 737 an ounce, not much than half of the current price.

But Miller said the U.S. policy of holding occasional gold auctions in amounts and at times that are not decided until just before the auctions are announced is "the same."

Traders interpreted this as a squeeze on already tight world supplies of gold. The underlying reasons for the New Year gold boom are the crisis building up over Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the hostage siege in Iran, President Tito's illness, higher oil prices and dwindling supplies, and the overall shaky state of the world economy.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

	Wednesday	Tuesday
London	752.50	683.50
Paris	759	672.87
Frankfurt	765	682.00
Zurich	765.55	684.50
Hong Kong	733.36	665.17
Jeddah	82,000	74,000
(per kilo of fine gold)		

## Jerusalem Committee to meet

By Younis Issac

JEDDAH, Jan. 16 — The Jerusalem Committee will probably meet in Morocco within the next few weeks, Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammad Boucetta told Arab News and Asharq Al Awsat Wednesday.

Under the chairmanship of Morocco's King Hassan II, the 15-member committee met most recently in Morocco before the latest UN General Assembly session.

Since that meeting, Boucetta said King Hassan has intensified contacts with the Vatican, Europe and the United States attempting to outline the dangers arising from Israel's continued occupation of Jerusalem.

The King has called for an end to Israeli practices of desecration in Jerusalem, the minister said.

Boucetta blasted the Committee of African Wisemen which met in Khartoum three months ago, presumably to discuss the Sahara dispute between Algeria and Morocco.

Morocco did not attend the meeting, Boucetta said, so that the issue could be studied by objective observers. But Morocco was surprised when the main issue on the agenda was not even discussed.

"Had it been a committee of wisemen, as the name indicates, it would have tried to create the proper climate for Morocco and Algeria," Boucetta said. "But the climate was far from such serenity."

He added that Morocco welcomed Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba's recent

## U.S. ready to use force

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (Agencies) — Top White House officials have issued a clear warning that the United States is prepared to use force to prevent any further Soviet military moves in Southwest Asia.

At the same time, an administration official said the Soviet Union probably faces "a protracted, difficult time" in Afghanistan and may have to send in more troops to suppress resistance.

This could have serious consequences, including the danger that Soviet troops would cross the border into Pakistan to fight insurgents, Marshall Shulman of the State Department said.

In time, Shulman said, the Soviets might also take advantage of unrest in Iran and push southward from Afghanistan to their historic goal of warm-water ports on the Arabian Sea.

However, the specialist on Soviet affairs said "this doesn't appear to be in the immediate situation. Before then, they face a long, difficult period of pacification in regard to Afghanistan."

There, Shulman told reporters, the Soviets may have made "just one hell of a botch" of the political change in local leaders from Hafizullah Amin to Babrak Karmal.

President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, broached the possibility of U.S. military intervention Tuesday when asked if the United States would use military power should Russia tries to take advantage of any political disintegration in Iran.

He told the *Wall Street Journal*: "The United States has a vital interest in the stability of that region and the United States is prepared to use force, if necessary, to protect its vital interests."

White House spokesman Jody Powell later told reporters: "You can be assured we are prepared to deal with contingencies" if the Soviet Union moved beyond Afghanistan.

Another senior White House official said if the Soviet Union moved with military forces beyond Afghanistan the consequences would be even more grave than the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

He said the United States had vital interests in the security of Pakistan and other Southwest Asian nations and was ready to protect them.

Meanwhile, Afghan guerrillas said fighting with government forces had flared up in the eastern mountains and both sides suffered losses in the past two days.

Guerrilla spokesman said 35 rebels were killed in action against harder armed government troops in rugged country near the eastern Afghan town of Jalalabad.

They said a great number of troops loyal to the Marxist government, including four officers, also died.

The insurgents said they shot down a helicopter on the main highway from Kabul to Pakistan.

Like most guerrilla accounts of fighting inside Afghanistan, the rebel reports could not be checked.

The rebels said Soviet troops continued to



Zbigniew Brzezinski

battle guerrillas in the northeast province of Badakhshan and near Dush on the road from the Soviet Union to Kabul, where Soviet forces have bombed several villages.

Neither government nor insurgent forces take prisoners and captured foes are, if time permits, tortured to death and mutilated, a

guerrilla spokesman said.

Western diplomats in Kabul, on the other hand, said that the Russian troops have clamped down to a large degree on the Muslim rebellion and there was little fighting anywhere.

Other sources have said the rebels continue to resist the Soviets in the northeastern province of Badakhshan and in Paktia, near the Pakistani border. On Monday, hundreds of Soviet army trucks rolled northward through Badakhshan with only a light guard.

Two Soviet motorized divisions numbering some 25,000 men have moved into western Afghanistan, in the Herat area some 150 km from the Iranian border, but there is no indication Iran's oilfields are threatened, the U.S. State Department said Tuesday.

The official Soviet news agency Tass denounced as "concoctions" some U.S. news reports that Soviet troops were massing on Afghanistan's border with Iran within striking distance of the oilfields.

"Nobody can have the slightest doubt about the Soviet Union's friendly stand in respect of Iran and no provocative statements can change this fact," said the Tass report from Moscow.

## America 'determined' on arms to Pakistan

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — Despite some official misgivings, the Carter administration is determined to press ahead with plans to resume military aid to Pakistan, to counter the strategic threat posed to the Gulf-Indian Ocean region by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

But the U.S. is wary of making a unilateral commitment to bolster Pakistani defenses, in view of lingering suspicions between the two governments and the fluid politico-military situation in the region, U.S. analysts say.

Thus the administration has been trying to muster support for an international military effort for Pakistan, which would involve China, Western Europe and perhaps financial support from Gulf states.

The undisputed objective of this effort would be to discourage the Soviet Union from using Afghanistan as a "launching pad" for a military thrust through Pakistan to the warm-water Indian Ocean ports adjacent to the strategically vital Gulf.

For Pakistan to receive this assistance, Congress must lift the ban on credit military aids imposed last spring.

Congressional sources say there should be no problems. Key Senate and House leaders have already expressed support for a special law exempting Pakistan from the normal restrictions imposed on countries not renouncing nuclear weapons.

The House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East will begin hearings next week on the proposed Pakistani aid package, sources said.

To allay concerns of Pakistan's traditional rival, India, the U.S. will likely resume shipments of nuclear fuel to that country.

Pakistan is expected to agree to the U.S. military aid proposal, but because of regional pressures and domestic sentiment it is unlikely to return to the kind of close military ties with the U.S. that existed prior to 1965.

The United States imposed an arms embargo on Pakistan (as well as India) following the outbreak of the 1965 Indo-Pakistani war, an embargo that was only lifted ten years later, and then only for case-by-case cash sales.

Since 1965 Pakistan has diversified its sources of military supplies, to include such hardware as submarines from France, helicopters from France and Britain, warplanes from Sweden, antitank missiles from West Germany and light arms and naval vessels from China.

The Zia government is expected to maintain this diversity as much as possible, to prevent over-dependence on a single supplier, analysts here believe.

## Jewels stolen from taxiing plane

ROME, Jan. 16 (R) — Thieves pretending to be airport staff Wednesday stopped a Swiss airliner taxiing before take-off from Rome's Fiumicino Airport, opened the baggage compartment and stole jewels worth some \$ 1.5 and three million lire (\$ 1.8 to 3.7 million), airport police said.

The police said two men in a van marked A.R. (Aeroporto di Roma) radioed the Swissair plane, then rolling far out on the airfield, that it appeared to have a fuel leak, and ordered the pilot to stop for a check.

When it did so they forced open the baggage hold, grabbed a bag containing the jewels and fled.

The van was later found abandoned by the airport fence, and police said the thieves appeared to have got away.

Police believe the theft must have been organized by airport employees who knew the jewels were on the plane.

## Three wounded in Beirut sniping fire

BEIRUT, Jan. 16 (R) — The all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) Wednesday accused rightist militia scions of opening fire for the second day running on the commercial sector of Beirut, wounding three civilians.

"Polisario was created after Spain withdrew from the so-called Spanish Sahara, hence it did not fire a single shot during the war of independence," Boucetta said. "Polisario was set up to carry out expansionist designs a Morocco's expense."

In a statement broadcast over the state-run Beirut Radio, the ADF said its men did not return the fire to deprive the militias of the opportunity to "escalate the situation."

Two Syrian soldiers were reported to have

Minutes after the theft the plane left for Zurich, with its pilot unaware from start to finish that the theft was taking place.

The thieves radioed the pilot "all OK" and the plane, after receiving clearance, turned onto the runway and took off.

Only minutes later did the thief mention the incident to the Rome control tower, whose staff, surprised by what seemed to be an irregular procedure by technicians, began inquiries.

Swissair refused to comment on the theft, but informed sources said the bag had been loaded into the plane by Securital, a company specializing in shipments of valuable cargoes.

Police believe the thief must have been organized by airport employees who knew the jewels were on the plane.

Three wounded in the same area Tuesday. The rightists had blamed the Syrians, Palestinian commandos and Lebanese nationalists for the flare-up.

The ADF said the shooting Tuesday disturbed peace in the devastated sector after three weeks of calm.

The militias are opposed to the peace-keeping role assumed by the Syrians in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate and have been calling for their withdrawal.

## Sultan tells soldiers

## We advocate peace



Prince Sultan

TABUK, Jan. 16 (SPA) — "We are not advocates of war, but of peace. At times, peace cannot be achieved except through war," Defense Minister Prince Sultan said Wednesday.

Speaking at the beginning of a tour to military bases throughout the country, Prince Sultan explained that Saudi Arabian armed forces are receiving the most modern military equipment in order to preserve peace.

"The government spares no effort to obtain the best equipment," he said. "But this is neither a hostile nor a provocative act against anybody," he said.

"War will not be waged against Arab and Muslim brothers," Prince Sultan continued.

"The armed forces are being prepared to liberate the holy city of Jerusalem, peacefully or by war, although by divine decree, peace is better."

The armed forces will be used to protect the holy places and preserve peace and stability in the Kingdom, the Prince said. The Kingdom will continue to share its resources with other Muslims and Arabs struggling honorably for the service of religion.

Prince Sultan arrived in Tabuk Wednesday morning on the first stop of his inspection tour. He was received by the Governor of the Northern Region, Sheikh Turki Al Sudairi, Maj. Gen. Fahel Al Thahiri, commander of the Mechanized King Abdul Aziz Brigade, and Brig. Gen. Abdulla Al Hamdan, commander of the King Faisal Air Base.

The Prince visited two paratroop battalions and the Special Forces. He congratulated them on their victory liberating the Holy Mosque in Mecca. He said they were wise in not allowing the criminals destroy the holy mosque.

Saudi Arabia's armed forces will be developed into a strike force, protected by Islam and governed by Islamic legislation, word and deed, he told the soldiers.

Such a development would jeopardize world peace and international economy," he said.

Hussein's warning followed reports of naval movements in the Indian Ocean, by the Gulf, by both United States and Soviet warships.

These movements were associated with the protracted crisis in Iranian-U.S. relations and the more recent Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

"There is no need for the existence of (foreign) fleets in our waters," Hussein said.

## Security of Pakistan is duty of the West, Carrington says

*And private sector, Nazer says*

## Third Plan to emphasize manpower

RIYADH, Jan. 16 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia's Third Five-year Plan will above all emphasize the development of manpower, Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer says.

He told students at Riyadh University Tuesday evening that the Second Plan, which ends this year, was successful in overcoming bottlenecks in ports and housing, but manpower remains the major problem. The point has been reached where the Kingdom faces a choice between continuing to rely on foreign labor or lowering its targets in development.

The First and Second Plans, he said, spent 80 per cent of their budgets on the basics of roads and schools. The third plan will scale down investment in public works and increase allocations for productive sectors of the economy and the development of manpower.

As productive industry is stressed, the private sector will take an increasingly important role. Investment will be directed to funds, industry, electricity and other areas

### Fahd gives charity SR10m

RIYADH, Jan. 16 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd Wednesday gave SR10 million to the families of victims of the attack on the Holy Haram in Mecca.

The chairman of the donations committee, Minister of Public Works and Housing Prince Miteb, thanked the Crown Prince. The committee Tuesday received another SR10 million from Asir Governor Prince Khaled Al Faisal, director general of King Faisal Philanthropic Foundation.

### Saudi Comment

*By Prince Naif  
Al Madina*

Let's discuss the question of religious guidance in this country. A lot of people want it. How has it been given and how will it be? That is necessary in a country that applies Islamic legislation as a way of life and which was founded on Islamic principles. Religious guidance is necessary and must be made available.

How?

So far it has been practised in various ways and directions. The result has been various currents of guidance. In some cases guidance has been abused.

Everybody who knows about religious and secular affairs, and who understands the reality of this country and its unique position is entitled to guide and to warn of things which he may believe are contrary to religious principles and to Islamic behavior.

There are many who want to destroy the Islamic spirit in this country, because they

covered by private enterprise. At the same time, the increasing number of major public projects coming into operation will mean maintenance will be encouraged.

Sheikh Hisham described the Plan's "a long-term strategy that intends to change the people of Saudi Arabia from a people depending on the government." So far, the private sector has been able to take full advantage of the opportunities the government has created.

Saudi Arabia's resources will run out one day, and they must be replaced by the alternative resources of Saudi Arabians being able to earn their own livings in every field. The authorities believe that "we must invest our wealth. We are trying to train the Saudi Arabian workforce by building industries."

Sheikh Hisham said that the Second Plan had exceeded some of its objectives. The Council of Ministers had heard a report that in its fourth year, last year, the non-oil private sector had turned in a growth rate of 23.6 per cent, "a very high rate which shows the health of the Kingdom's economy."

The high inflation that erupted during the second plan was partly owing to the lack of basic services. At the start of the plan the rate was as high as 56 per cent, but it has now been brought down to 8.8 per cent.

The country experienced with a unique system in preparing the strategies of the Third plan. Fourteen young Saudi Arabians, including academics and officials, were authorized to do the work, Sheikh Hisham said.

Their work was revised by a committee comprising the minister of the interior, Prince Miteb, the minister of justice, Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Sheikh, Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuwaite, minister of education, and Sheikh Ibrahim

Al-Anqari, minister of labor and social affairs.

The committee changed little of the scheme before submitting it to the Council of Ministers and King Khalid for approval. It was something the young of Saudi Arabia are proud of, Sheikh Hisham said.

The plan contains 12 principles, depending on preserving the religious and moral values of the Saudi Arabian people, maintaining defense and internal security, developing manpower, conserving and exploiting natural resources, and decreasing reliance on petroleum and building public works.

As most of the population live in cities, it was decided that more attention be paid to them. Foreign manpower, though, should not be increased.

He emphasized the importance of educating the public to participate in development. Campaigns are being prepared through lectures, films and the Ministry of Information.

An agreement has been made with Riyadh University to invite its students to visit the operations room of the Ministry of Planning and see films of its achievements.

He said coordination of projects in cities is being carried out by local committees. The experiment was successful in Riyadh, handled by a committee headed by Governor Prince Salman, but failed in other cities.

There is another possible solution, that of adopting a long term plan for every city through the central authority of ministries. This system is being tested in Jubail and Yanbu, because their projects are being carried out by one government body.

The ministries of Planning, the Interior and Municipal and Rural Affairs have carried out a study on all regions of the Kingdom to select those suitable for investment and settlement. Several areas due to be developed have been divided into the Third Plan.

Building more universities depends on second considerations, such as density of population and overcrowding of present universities. The distribution of universities, unlike that of schools, depends on many reasons to be taken into consideration. Sheikh Hisham said.

The minister emphasized the role of women in development plans. Women are the first and most important factors in the success of any society. The government treats women and men equally, he said.

Home is a very important and sensitive point in the development of a society, and women run the home. "We are proud of what we have contributed to our Islamic society throughout our history," Nazer said.

Concluding the dialogue, Nazer emphasized the importance of education and said that home comes first, because it is where education starts.

The rector of Riyadh University, Dr. Mansour Al-Turki, thanked Sheikh Hisham. In September Sheikh Hisham will dedicate the King Khalid university hospital, he said.

## Director-general of Saudia thanks Sultan for support

JEDDAH, Jan. 16 — The new director-general of Saudia, Ahmad Matar, has thanked Prince Sultan for the encouragement he has given the airline.

In a message to all Saudia employees, Matar said it has been with Prince Sultan's "strong, steady support, that Saudia has been able to achieve its high standards."

The message said: "I am honored to express my pride and gratitude for the confidence placed in me by the King, represented by the Royal Decree appointing me the director general of Saudia. I humbly pray to God to help me shoulder this responsibility in a satisfactory manner to justify this high confidence, and realize the hopes of our countrymen and the people working in this vital field."

"Sheikh Kamel Sindli, the assistant to the minister of defense and aviation for civil aviation, merits the respect and gratitude of each of us for his courageous steps towards full Sandization of this airline. With the guidance and encouragement of Prince Sultan, Sheikh Kamel has brought forward successfully a greater number of Saudis into positions of

responsibility than had ever been thought possible. This transition has been accomplished without detriment to the steady expansion of Saudia," it says.

"As one team, let us move forward with determination to achieve the twin objectives of providing truly effective transport services within the Kingdom and steadily to strengthen Saudi Arabia's links with the other parts of the world."

"I am sure that each Saudia member understands his own role and responsibilities. But our airline is in a period of vigorous expansion and therefore it is incumbent upon us as individuals, and in cooperation with one another to give that extra measure of intensive effort."

"Let each of us, then, work to manifest understanding and tact, consistency tempered with flexibility, the proper treatment of customers as well as fellow employees, careful attention to follow-up action and just all-around good conduct."

"Let each one of us be ever aware — and remind one another, if need be, that Saudia is honored to bear this nation's flag into all the world."



Ahmad Matar

"We are all members of one airline, and each of us is an essential member of the corporate body. We spend more time on the job than off the job, more time with fellow workers than with our families. Let us endeavor to help one another and cooperate to achieve both efficiency and that harmony of relationship which can surely lead to corporate success and the individual's pride and satisfaction."

*By Salman*

## Riyadh diplomatic quarter work dedicated

open for embassies to build their own offices.

Rules are being drawn up for private sector participation in the project, he said, adding that the committee has signed contracts for basic facilities with a consortium of three specialized companies for the construction of roads, water pipelines, sewage system, electric and telephone lines, two water towers and a sewage water treatment plant. The SR348 million contracts will be carried out over 30 months.

According to the project's director general, the enclave will house 25,000 staff of nearly 120 embassies and have mosques, government offices, health centers, parks and commercial centers.

Dr. Muhammad Abdulla Al-Sheikh,

the director, said that while the state would

install basic facilities, it would leave the way

### Pakistan envoy due

JEDDAH, Jan. 16 — The new ambassador of Pakistan, Najmul Saqib Khan, arrives here Tuesday to mark the beginning of work on the infrastructure of the planned diplomatic Quarter.

Prince Salman was there in his capacity as chairman of the Higher Executive Committee for the project to move the Foreign Affairs Ministry and embassies to Riyadh.

According to the project's director general, the enclave will house 25,000 staff of nearly 120 embassies and have mosques, government offices, health centers, parks and commercial centers.

Dr. Muhammad Abdulla Al-Sheikh,

the director, said that while the state would

install basic facilities, it would leave the way

### WEATHER

minimum in centigrade).

Mecca	25	17
Jeddah	26	20
Riyadh	22	09
Dhahran	22	08
Medina	24	08
Taf	21	09
Jizan	32	24
Hail	12	-3
Turaif	07	-1
Arar	09	00
Jouf	10	01
Abha	17	10

Wednesday's temperatures (maximum,

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## Anti-Khomeini coup foiled, Kuwaiti newspaper claims

KUWAIT, Jan. 16 (Agencies) — The Iranian authorities have executed a number of army officers for plotting a coup d'etat against the revolutionary regime of Ayatollah Khomeini, the newspaper *Al Rai Al Am* reported Wednesday.

The paper said the plot was discovered accidentally when revolutionary guards stopped and searched the car of one of the officers involved at a roadblock.

Quoting unidentified diplomatic sources, the paper said all the officers involved in the projected coup were subsequently arrested.

## Qaddafi-Arafat rift discussed at Syria parley

DAMASCUS, Jan. 16 (AP) — Foreign ministers of the five-power Arab "steadfastness and confrontation front" met here Wednesday to hear a simmering rift between Libya and Yasser Arafat's commando organization Fatah.

The meeting also was to discuss the feasibility of convening a summit conference of the five powers to look into the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Attending the meeting at the Damascus Sheraton Hotel were Foreign Ministers Abdul Halim Khaddam of Syria, Muhammad Sedik Ben Yehia of Algeria, Ali Abdul Salam Treiki of Libya, Saleh Muhammed of South Yemen, and Farouk Khadouni of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Informed sources said the ministers were to discuss the current phase in the U.S.-sponsored peace process between Egypt and Israel, which are to exchange ambassadors shortly.

The "steadfastness and confrontation front" emerged after Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in November 1977.

The front has set itself against the Camp David peace framework and the subsequent peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

These Arab powers have rallied moderate and extremist regimes in the Middle East with the avowed aim of undermining the peace process, which they denounced as a sellout of Palestinian rights.

The front has been weakened by hickering between Col. Muammar Qaddafi and Arafat. Qaddafi tried last month to force the Palestinians to emulate his revolutionary pattern but Arafat resisted and accused the Libyans of trying to impose hegemony on Fatah. Subsequently, Qaddafi closed down Fatah's office in Tripoli and halted aid to the movement.

and executed secretly, to avoid adverse publicity.

The paper said the plotters were all medium-ranking army officers. Their plan was to seize Tehran and then besiege the holy city of Qom, 100 miles to the south, where Khomeini resides permanently.

Once the coup was launched other opposition groups and supporters of the deposed Shah would also join the conspirators, the sources told the paper.

No confirmation of the report was available, and sources in Tehran said they had heard nothing about such a plot.

In Tehran meanwhile, four members of the Kurdish Society of Tehran arrested Monday by the Islamic revolutionary guards were released Tuesday morning.

A spokesman for the society told Reuters that the detainees, who were kept in the city's central committee for 12 hours, were questioned about their activities in relation with the incidents in Kurdistan as well as documents confiscated during Monday's raid on the society.

In the Kurdish provincial town of Sanandaj 700 people ended a three-day hunger strike at the request of Sheikh Ezzedin Houseini, spiritual leader of three million Iranian Kurds.

About 2,000 Sanandaj residents began a sit-in protest at the governor's office earlier this month to press their demands for the withdrawal of revolutionary guards from their city.

In another development, Jalaleddin Farsi, presidential candidate of Iran's largest political party, offered to withdraw Tuesday as electoral officials said his Afghan origins barred him from holding office.

An official of the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) said that Farsi's elimination from the race was already certain, although a formal announcement had not yet been made. He was regarded as one of the most radical candidates in the contest.

Nominations for the Jan. 25 presidential vote have already closed. The IRP can only choose a new candidate by backing one of the 101 other men still in the race.

In a statement published by the party's newspaper, Farsi said Tuesday that "after studying all aspects of the issue, I feel it my duty to suggest my withdrawal from presidential nomination."

Iran's new constitution specifies that candidates must be "true Iranians."

Farsi said his father had emigrated 80 years ago from Herat, to Iran but had never applied for Iranian papers. He said he himself was an Iranian citizen born in Iran and added bitterly that he hoped the successful candidate for president would be "someone whose father has not forgotten to get an Iranian birth certificate."



AFGHAN REFUGEE: An Afghan refugee woman cooks a meal for her family in a camp in Piplayee, Pakistan. The number of refugee arrivals has increased to 411,000 since the Dec. 27 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

## Africa leaders to get Hassan's notes

RABAT, Jan. 16 (R) — King Hassan of Morocco is sending special envoys to over 20 African capitals with messages about the Western Sahara conflict, officials said here.

Abderrahmane Baddou, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Muhammad Haddou Chigner, minister in charge of relations with parliament, left Morocco Tuesday, Monday, Ahmad Ramzi, minister of religious endowments and Islamic affairs left on his part of the mission. The exact nature of the royal messages was not revealed but officials said they concerned the tension prevailing in North-West Africa and bilateral relations.

## Turkey urges NATO to boost aid

ANKARA, Jan. 16 (AP) — Turkish Defense Minister Ahmet Insan Birincioğlu has called for increased aid to Turkey from its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Addressing a parliament budget committee Tuesday Birincioğlu said "We cannot say our allies are disinterested in our problems. But we would expect this inter-

## Habash arrives for Algeria visit

ALGIERS, Jan. 16 (AP) — George Habash, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, arrived in Algiers Tuesday for meetings with leaders of the Polisario Front, the guerrilla organization for independence in the former Spanish Sahara.

Habash said he would also be meeting will leaders of the Algerian government "because the Algerian revolution constitutes a large contribution, not only to the Palestinian revolution, but equally for the Arab revolution in general."

## Jordan bans British encyclopedia

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (AP) — The Jordanian government charged Tuesday that the British encyclopedia "Colliers" included misleading religious, historical and social information and decided to ban it, official sources said. The ban applied to all 24 volumes.

## U.S. seeking new alliance in Gulf, Iraqi paper says

BAGHDAD, Jan. 16 (Agencies) — The Iraqi daily *Al Thawra* says the United States is bent on setting up a new "security alliance" in the Gulf area "to complete its tripartite alliance with the Zionist enemy and Sadat regime."

The paper organ of the ruling Baath Party, said Tuesday the new alliance was the same as "so-called technical plan" proposed by Sultan Qaboos of Oman last summer.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's visit to Oman last week and his talks with Qaboos which covered "coordination" between the two sides to "secure the protection" of the Hormuz Strait, coincided with a visit to Oman by a U.S. congressional delegation with the aim of holding further consultations with the Sultan over his plan, the paper added.

The paper said the United States and Britain were concerned with the creation of a joint "umbrella" to protect their interests in

the strategic strait through which 70 per cent of the Gulf's oil exports pass.

"Iraq's views have been vindicated by the recent developments where the U.S.-led imperialist forces began to exploit the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the developments in Iran to reshape the imperialist plans in the area with the aim of imposing the imperialist domination over the oil fields," it concluded.

In Damascus meanwhile, South Yemeni Foreign Minister Salem Saleh Muhammad Tuesday denounced U.S. naval movements in the Gulf region and said "imperialist forces" had expansionist designs there.

"This constitutes flagrant intervention and a direct threat to the security and stability of countries and peoples in the region," he said.

Muhammad was speaking on arrival in Damascus for an extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers of the Arab "steadfastness and confrontation front".

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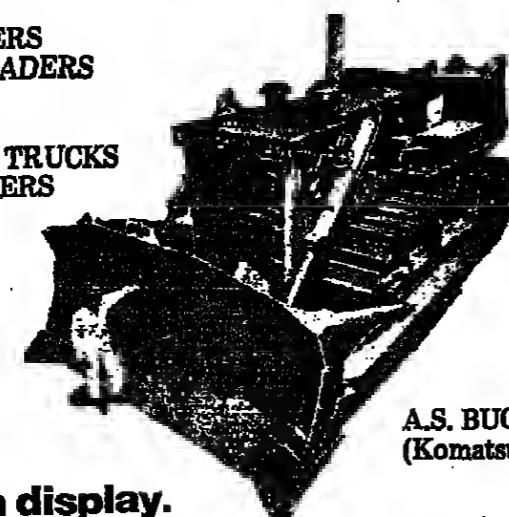
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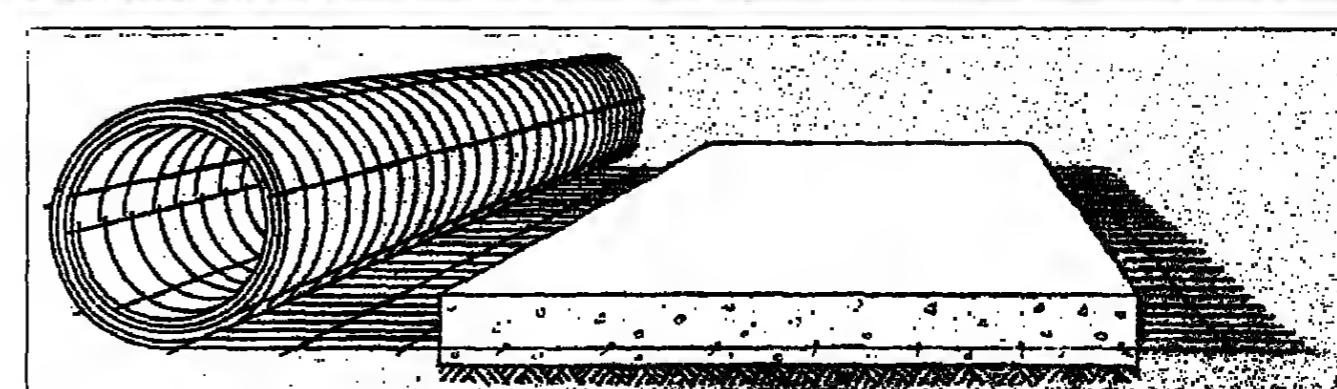
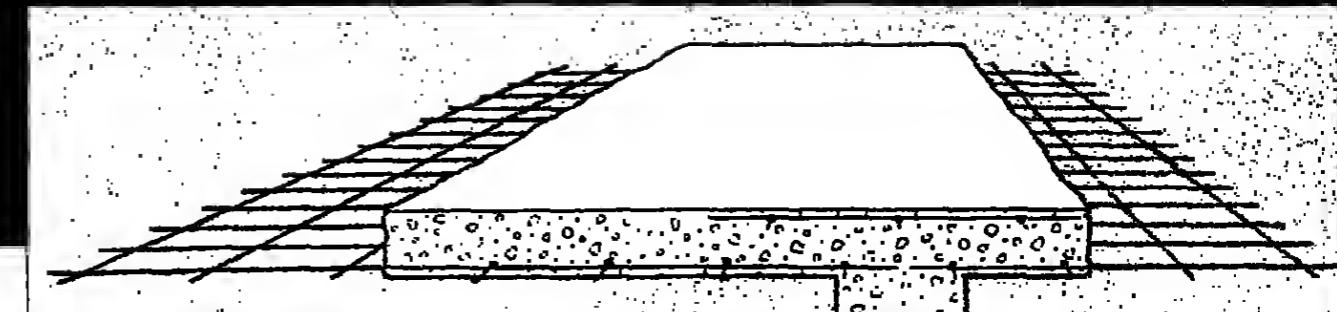
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## Guerrillas let Dunn live, warn he'll 'feel justice'

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Jan. 16 (AP) — Leftist guerrillas let pass the deadline for the execution of South African Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn, but said he would be executed in a few days if their demands were not met.

In a telephone call to the Associated Press, the Popular Liberation Forces said Dunn was "still alive," but threatened to kill him if their demands were ignored.

Late Tuesday, in another leftist guerrilla kidnapping, the People's Revolutionary Army said it was holding Salvadoran financier Jaime Hill, who was abducted Oct. 31, and would kill him before midnight if a \$4 million ransom was not paid.

The threat was revealed in a communiqué to media representatives, and informed sources said the captors also spoke with Hill's family by telephone.

Most of Hill's associates said they thought he was already a victim of Salvador's guerrillas.

## Somoza Jr. plotted killing

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 16 (AP) — Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, son of Nicaragua's exiled president, has been formally accused of masterminding the murder of opposition newspaper publisher Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

Chamorro was shot to death on a Managua street Jan. 10, 1978. The assassination touched off insurrection that led to the fall of President Anastasio Somoza Debayle last July.

The accusation was present Tuesday in the name of Chamorro's widow, Violeta, a member of the junta that now rules this Central American nation.

Ten other persons also were accused in the killing, including Dr. Pedro Ramos, an American of Cuban ancestry who ran a commercial blood bank and was harshly criticized in Chamorro's paper, *La Prensa*.

Ramos is believed to be living in Miami, Florida, and young Somoza reportedly is in Honduras. The former president lives in exile in Paraguay.

## Soviet authorities cracking down on rights monitors, group reports

LONDON, Jan. 16 (R) — Amnesty International, the British-based human rights movement, has said a major crackdown on dissenters is under way in the Soviet Union.

Among those seized or tried recently were nine members of unofficial groups which monitor Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki conference on security and cooperation in Europe, it stated.

More than 40 people were known to have been arrested over the past three months for the non-violent exercise of human rights, a spokesman said. Such activities included freedom of expression and association and exercise of religious beliefs.

The figure compared with 400 recorded arrests of people eventually brought to trial or committed to psychiatric hospitals in a period of four years leading to May 1979, the spokesman said.

"The authorities seem to have thrown caution to the winds," he stated.

The spokesman said Amnesty was particularly concerned by both the numbers and identities of those held, especially at a time — with the approach of the Moscow Olympics — when the authorities might have been expected to be in a more generous mood.

"There is a possibility that the government, instead of relaxing a lot during the Olympics, will try to starve public information by arresting as many dissidents as possible," an official said. "But one can

only guess."

The Amnesty spokesman would not speculate on whether the arrests were connected with a new Kremlin toughness in light of the movement of troops into Afghanistan. He pointed out the arrests outlined in today's statement took place before the Afghanistani invasion.

"But one official commented: 'It's conceivable a hard line is being pursued.' As well as those connected with so-called Helsinki groups, "others arrested or tried included members of independent trade union groups, religious believers, would-be emigrants, activists for the rights of national groups and conscientious objectors to military service," Amnesty said in the statement.

In the same period, several human rights activists have been given long sentences of imprisonment and at least two are known to have been confined to special psychiatric hospitals, the harshest form of psychiatric detention in the USSR," it said.

The crackdown appeared to be countrywide, the organization said.

Those seized included human rights campaigner Tatjana Velikanova, 47; Viktor Nekipelov, 51-year-old pharmacist and member of the Moscow human rights group; and religious campaigners Father Gleb Yakunin, a 45-year-old dissident Russian Orthodox priest; and Lev Regelson, a prominent member of a dissident group promoting the rights of religious believers.

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## Malaysia war spending up 52 per cent

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Jan. 16 (AP) —

With a wary eye on fighting in Cambodia and a still simmering 32-year-old Communist insurgency at home, Malaysia is beefing up its armed forces.

Officials stress there is no crash program to put the country on a war footing, but heavy spending is planned to add more military muscle in the 1980's.

Defense and internal security has been allocated a record \$1.9 billion this year, an increase of about 52 per cent over 1979.

Diplomatic sources in Kuala Lumpur say they expect unrest in Indochina to be reflected in increased defense spending by

other non-Communist nations in the region.

"Indications are they will get into a mini-arms race so they would have something if Indochina posed a threat," a senior diplomat said recently.

Arms merchants are ready. Some of their latest tools for land, sea and air combat will be on view in "Asian Defense Expo '80" March 4-6. A spokesman for the exhibit said Malaysia was picked for the first such display of international standing in the region because of its strategic location.

Shoppers will be to browse among radar systems, missile guidance controls, telecommunications gear, command and control sys-

## Viets will 'respect' Thai border

HANOI, Jan. 16 (AP) — A key Vietnamese foreign policy spokesman has said "the military problem is solved" in Cambodia, but he accused Thailand, backed by the United States, of supporting a "bandit" opposition.

In an interview, Vice Foreign Minister Phao Hien said Vietnam will respect Thailand's borders, but it expects the Thais at the same time to cease alleged support of the guerrillas of ousted former Cambodian Premier Pol Pot.

He said that in the interior of Cambodia these guerrillas are "no longer a threat," but that across the far western border with Thailand they enjoy sanctuaries where they receive training, weapons, ammunition and medicine.

If Thailand will be really neutral, such sanctuaries must cease," he said. "If those things cease, the Khmer Rouge remnants will become refugees."

Khmer Rouge is a term applied to Pol Pot's guerrillas who have been doing battle along the Thai border, sometimes crossing it for a rest, and who have refused to lay down their arms and join the refugee flow into Thailand.

Hien told Western correspondents here that the United States should bring pressure to make Thailand cease its alleged aid to the Pol Pot forces. "The United States has some role, some influence," he said.

In return for Vietnam's promise to respect

Thailand's neutrality, Hien said, he expects neutral behavior. "We call on them. We press them," he said.

Hien accused Thailand of helping the guerrillas "sometimes openly, sometimes they shut their eyes. The Khmer Rouge do their job, sometimes they claim the borderline is in one place or another."

Some 200,000 Vietnamese troops, supporting the Heo Santri government they installed a year ago, have been carrying out small-scale operations against Pol Pot guerrillas throughout the country.

Asked whether Vietnam would launch its long-predicted dry season offensive against Pol Pot holdouts near Thailand — the offensive that some analysts fear will spill into Thailand itself — Hien said he would not use the word "offensive."

He said Vietnamese troops in western Cambodia are carrying out "a police operation against gangs, bandits. But militarily, in an organized way, its (the Pol Pot opposition) is controlled by policepetrators."

He compared the Pol Pot guerrillas to "Maoist opposition" in Malaysia, which is controlled by policepetrators.

"Basically the military problem is solved already," he said. "The problem now is reorganizing a new society, a society which has been destroyed."

teams, navigation and antenna devices, test equipment, microwave components, security and alarm systems and computers, he said.

Prime Minister Hussein Onn says his country wants to expand and modernize its armed forces to handle any threat within the region.

The Malaysian navy has started moving out of its woodlands base on the Singapore side of the Johore Strait. The first 2,500 sailors in a training branch shifted to a new base at Lumut on the west coast, scheduled for completion in 1984.

Plans were announced last month for a new \$645 million air base at Gong Kedah in northeastern Kelantan state which is expected to accommodate some 14,000 men when it becomes operational in 1983. Kelantan has a common border with Thailand. The base will be less than a hour's striking distance by air across the South China sea from southern Vietnam.

Gong Kedah is planned primarily for training and not tactical operations, a defense ministry spokesman said.

There is no concession although this base was urged by some opposition members of Parliament. The army numbers about 52,500 and there are some 6,000 in both the navy and air force. About 13,000 are in a paramilitary police field force.

Defense Minister Amar Taib recently announced plans to attract thousands of teenagers to military careers. Sophisticated training with advanced weaponry is the key to this drive which depends on better-educated troops. Collegians are to be offered scholarships and grants for graduate and post-graduate studies.

Taib also said his country was shopping for jet fighters and light guns. Other military sources expect the air force to obtain A-4 Skyhawk jets from the United States.

This former British territory is officially non-aligned, but leans heavily toward the West.

Two Australian squadrons of Mirage jet fighters plus transport planes are based at Butterworth on the Malacca Strait.

## 30,000 flee rising rivers in Philippines

MANILA, Jan. 16 (AP) — Floods caused by a week of heavy rains have displaced more than 30,000 persons in the southern Philippines, but no casualties have been reported, the Philippine National Red Cross has said.

The Red Cross said Tuesday it was caring for 3,832 families who left their flooded homes and farms in six towns of Davao Del Norte province, 880 km southeast of Manila, and more than 1,000 other families evacuated from towns along the banks of two swollen rivers in Agusan province north of Davao.

Vicente Majarocon, the Red Cross relief officer, said that reports from Red Cross chapters in the area did not say if the floods, up to 3 meters deep in Agusan, had subsided.

He explained the absence of any casualties as due to the gradual rise of the floodwaters since the rains began Jan. 6. "Floods of this nature are common occurrences this time of the year" in eastern Mindanao Island, which is experiencing the height of its rainy season, said Majarocon.

## Peking worried over Soviets, Brown declares

SAN DIEGO, California, Jan. 16 (AP) — U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, after flying home from Communist China, said he found the Chinese "greatly concerned" about the Soviets' military intervention in Afghanistan.

The United States foresees the action which is "a grave threat to Islamic independence ... especially in a situation as in where there is a very fragmented authority," Brown said Tuesday.

"We saw it coming," he said at a news conference. "We saw the buildup. It was clear they were getting ready to move into Afghanistan."

After talking with military leaders in China for more than a week, Brown said, "The Chinese, like the United States, regard the Soviet invasion as a very serious matter.

## Soviet forces got \$ 165 billion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP) — The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has estimated that the Soviet Union spent the equivalent of \$165 billion on defense last year, about 50 per cent more than the United States.

About \$14 billion to \$20 billion of the Soviet total was spent, according to a CIA report released Tuesday, for "units that believe have primary missions in China."

The report said Soviet military spending has outstripped the United States since 1971 and was 30 per cent higher over the decade of the 1970's.

The assessment pegged the United States defense spending in 1979 at \$108 billion compared with Moscow's \$165 billion.

The CIA said its U.S. dollar estimates were based on what the Soviet defense operations would cost at U.S. prices.

It said a ruble comparison showed the Soviet defense spending to be 30 per cent — rather than 50 per cent — higher for 1979.

The intelligence agency's assessment is released annually by the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee.

The 1979 assessment, as in past years, was that the Soviets spent more for ground forces, nuclear missiles, missile-launching submarines, naval forces and research, and the United States spent more for tactical air forces.

It said Soviet spending steadily increased about 3 per cent in each year of the 1970's.

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*To protest invasion*

## U.S. may fund alternative Olympics

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP) — The United States government is reportedly willing to subsidize an alternative summer Olympics, possibly in Montreal, as part of a boycott of the scheduled Moscow Olympics.

The *New York Daily News* Wednesday quoted unidentified officials as saying the United States was seeking the support of other countries before deciding how much it would be willing to spend on the project.

Marc Henderson, a White House press spokesman, said he had not heard of the report and could not comment on it.

Meanwhile, in an interview with the *New York Times*, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said a decision on an Olympic boycott should be made by mid-February.

In the *Daily News* story, its Washington Bureau, said the Administration would prefer that the International Olympic Committee vote to move the Games from Moscow.

However, because Olympic officials have said that would be impossible, the U.S. officials were quoted as saying the United States would back the effort to set up the alternative Games.

Montreal, site of the 1976 summer Olympics, was only one of many possible sites.

One official was quoted as saying that if the U.S. Olympic Committee, now polling athletes for their opinions on boycotting the Games, should vote not to participate in Moscow, individual athletes would be barred from taking part.

However, officials said, the government had no plans to place travel restrictions on

athletes or spectators wishing to go to Moscow.

In Lake Placid, New York State, a Soviet Olympic official attending next month's International Olympic Committee session, said he could "hardly believe" the reports.

"As far as I know, until now the United States government has not had any authority over the IOC," said Yuri Kartsev, a New York-based representative of Moscow's Olympic Organizing Committee.

"The Games don't belong to any country," Kartsev said. "It's an international event."

Calls for a change of summer venue and a boycott of Moscow's Games to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan go against the meaning of the "unique international gathering" he said.

"The problems on which this idea of boycott is based are highly artificial, to my understanding, highly artificial," said Kartsev. "If you try to introduce the issue (of Afghanistan) to it, you will kill the Olympics as the only result."

Kartsev said he had been too busy to follow any of the United Nations debate that proceeded Monday's overwhelming vote against the Soviet intervention, but he defended his country's actions by citing its treaties with Afghanistan.

"The very same situation was in Vietnam," he said, referring to U.S. speeches at the U.N. defending America's Southeast Asian policies.

Moscow is "95 to 97 per cent" ready to stage the summer Games, he said.

Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, said Tuesday it was "virtually impossible" to switch the Games.

Speaking on a BBC Television program, Killanin said it was "Moscow or nowhere" and explained it would cost the IOC millions of dollars if it broke its contract with the Russians.

Killanin said a contract was signed in October 1974 with the Organizing Committee, nominated by the Soviet Olympic Committee, to stage the Games in Moscow. The IOC was "in no position to break that contract."

He did not refer to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, but said the IOC felt it was constituting an agreement, "not condoning a political matter over which we have no control."

It was not compulsory to enter the Olympics, he said, and any athlete who felt he or she should not go was free to opt out.

In London, more than 100 members of Parliament from all of Britain's main political parties have signed motions calling for a boycott or a transfer of the Olympics.

A joint motion sponsored by Conservative Tony Marlow, Labor's Neil Kinnock and Liberal Clement Freud says bluntly: "The 1980 Olympic Games should be held somewhere other than Moscow."

A second motion, sponsored by both government and opposition members, urges the British Olympic Association to reconvene the International Olympic Committee to find an alternative site.

Douglas Hurd, a deputy to Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, Tuesday flew to Brussels to attend Common Market and North Atlantic Council meetings Afghanistan and a possible Western boycott of the Olympics were being discussed.

An opinion poll Tuesday revealed that MPs seeking boycott or transfer may be out of step with the public.



Cyrus Vance

*Make final*

## W. Indies shatter England in Adelaide World Series

ADELAIDE, Jan. 16 (AP) — The West Indies handed England a humiliating defeat in their Benson and Hedges World Series Cup match at Adelaide Oval on Wednesday.

In reply to the West Indies five for 246 off 50 overs England was dismissed for 139 in 42.5 overs.

The win ensures the West Indies have a place in the final against England and makes Friday night's match between the West Indies and Australia at the Sydney Cricket Ground academic. England's total was given some respectability when the last pair, David Baird and John Lever, came in, some spirited and reckless hitting, put on 30 in 14 minutes.

Fast bowler Andy Roberts, who won the Man of the Match Award, finished with five for 22 and fast medium bowler Collis King four for 23.

Because of the wash-out one-day game between England and West Indies in Mel-

*Supports Peking*

## Swiss court rejects Taipei IOC suit

Taipei fought that ruling.

The decision of the court, relayed by letter to lawyers on both sides, was conformed by Francois Carrard, counsel for the IOC.

"The court president has decided that the Olympic Committee of Taipei has no case in the issue of a court injunction," he told the press. "We are very satisfied. I can close my file until the next move."

In Taipei, the Olympic committee will appeal the decision.

Shen Chia-ming, president of Taipei's Olympic body, called the decision of the Swiss District Court "regrettable" and said "my committee, which seeking equal and fair treatment by other International Olympic Committee members, has decided to appeal to a state court in Switzerland to get a reasonable and legal solution."

Shen said his committee was angry with the Lausanne Court's affirmation of the IOC decision. He described Taipei's court suit as "an urgent measure to protect Taiwan's right to participate in the Lake Placid winter Games and the Moscow summer Olympics."

Two mass-circulation dailies, the *China Times* and the *United Daily News*, carried reports from Lausanne Tuesday night about the Swiss court's decision, but without comment.

But one sports promoter, who declined to be identified, called it "discrimination against Taiwan, the only member nation asked to change its name, flag, and anthem."

bourne Saturday the prize money for that game was carried over for this match.

England began the run chase badly when Mike Brearley, who opened the innings in the absence of Boycott, who was out with a bruised hand, was out without scoring with the total at five.

From this point, England was never in the contest.

Fast medium bowler Collis King took four of the first five wickets off a fall at a cost of 23 runs.

Graham Gooch, who had started impressively, was bowled by the first ball of King's opening over. After that Peter Willey having taken 50 minutes for five runs, was brilliantly caught by Clive Lloyd at point.

It was ironical that Lloyd should follow this magnificent catch by dropping David Gower from the easiest of chances at mid-wicket.

Gower was the three and went on to score 12 when he swept a ball off his toes and was superbly caught at square leg by substitute fielder, Derek Parry.

Wayne Larkins went to a remarkable catch by Lydon.

Larkins hit the ball high to back point where Lloyd turned and ran with his back to the wicket to hold the catch. This left half the England side out for 62.

There were loud cheers for the luckless Derek Randall, who would not have been in the side had Boycott played.

But he stayed to score only 16 before being bowled by Roberts.

Ian Botham put some substance into the innings when he hit successive deliveries from Richards for six and four, but was out when caught low down mid-wicket by Desmond Haynes.

Once again, the West Indian innings was dominated by Vivian Richards who followed scores in the series of 9, 153, 62, 85 not out with 98.

At no stage were the England bowlers able to contain him. He took runs almost at will.

He batted for 133 minutes, hit six fours and two sixes and was within sight of his century when he played a reckless shot in the 43rd over and was bowled.

The West Indies had been given a sound start by Gordoo Greenidge and Desmond Haynes who put on 59 in 52 minutes.

This was followed by a 57 partnership in 47 minutes between Richards and Greenidge.

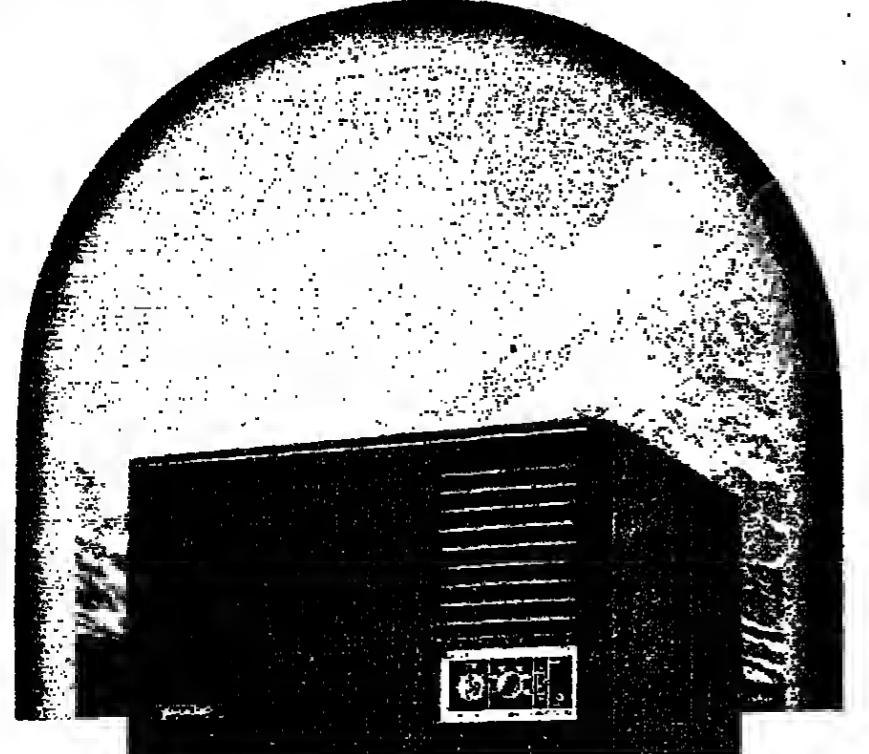
In Madras, Pakistan failed to make the most of a perfect hatting pitch and were 254 for seven at the close of the first day of the fifth Test against India Tuesday.

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### British soccer scores

LONDON, Jan. 16 (R) — Results of British football matches played Tuesday night:

Football Association Cup Third Round

Replay

Fulham 0 Blackburn 1 (winner home to

Coventry in fourth round Jan. 26).

Division Three

Grimsby 2 Reading 1 (Postponed from

Jan. 5)

Anglo-Scottish Cup Semi-Final Second Leg

Morton 0 Bristol City 1 (Bristol City won on aggregate 3-2).

Both English football League Cup semi-final first legs became victims of snow and ice.

Swindon v Wolverhampton scheduled for

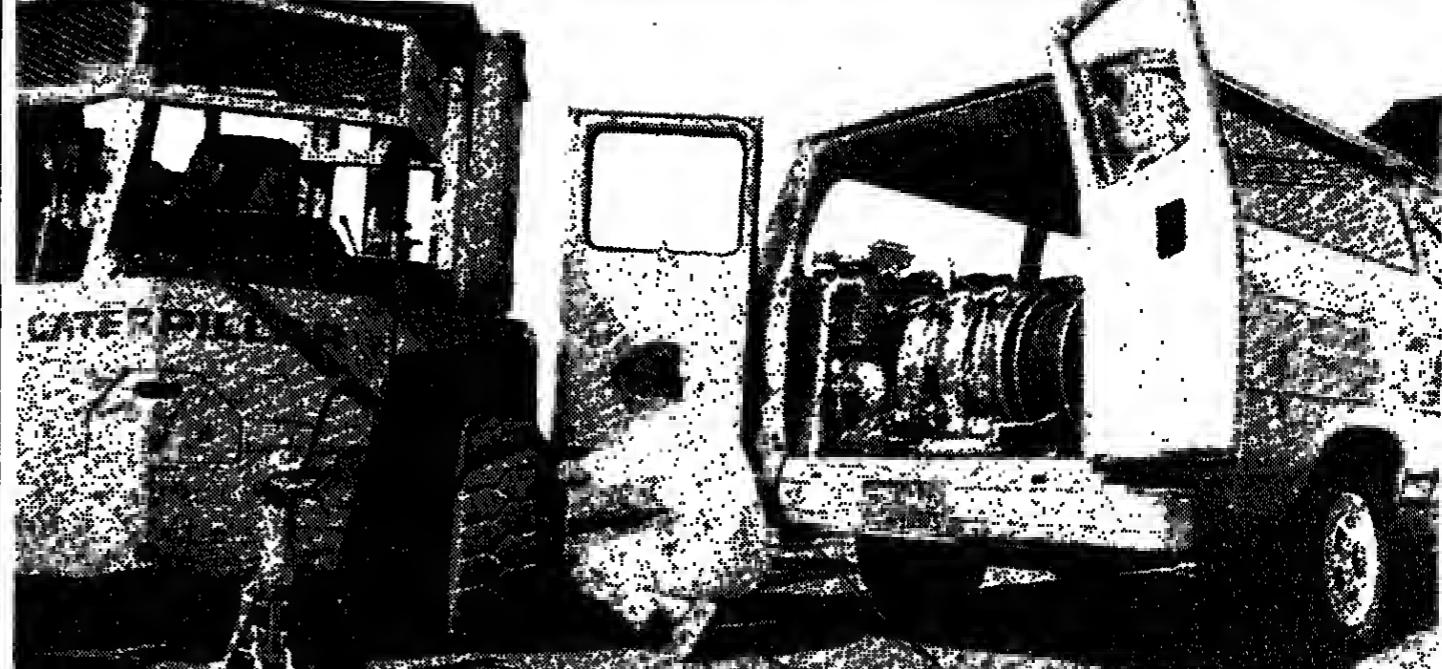
Tuesday night and Wednesday's Nottingham Forest v Liverpool clash were ruled out after

inspections of frozen pitches.

Both matches will now be played Tuesday,

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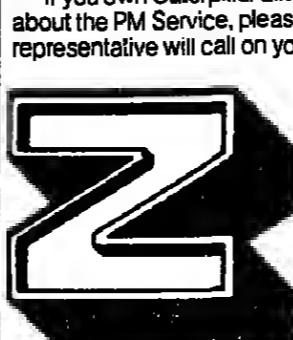
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## SADAT'S DEEPER GAME

The "normalization" of relations between Israel and Egypt progresses apace, while the attention of the international community, including the Arabs, is held first by the Iranian crisis and then with the events in Afghanistan. Soon the Arabs will wake up to an Israeli ambassador ensconced in Cairo, and his Egyptian counterpart in Tel Aviv.

With Egypt due soon to be handed over a further piece of the Sinai, Egyptian officials are making clear they will not allow the exchange of ambassadors or any of the other appurtenances of "normalization" to be affected by disagreements on other issues. Egyptian Foreign Minister Butros Ghali specifically excluded the disagreements over Palestinian autonomy and the future of Jerusalem from the course of "normalization."

Many Arab observers had believed — or rather half believed — that Sadat was playing a deeper game as he initiated his direct contacts with the Israelis. They expected him to pause at a certain stage of the game, say when half of Sinai was safely back in Egyptian hands, and link going the rest of the way with some definite commitments on Palestinian autonomy and Jerusalem.

This has not happened. The Egyptian side, it is clear, is bent on completing its "normalization" despite its constantly repeated denunciations of Israeli obstruction and its peculiar interpretations of the accords with Egypt. Sadat's main concern, it appears, is to liquidate Egypt's external entanglements, so that he can devote his time to internal matters.

On the internal front, Sadat is surely right to worry. The economic crisis continues and deepens, while signs of political instability proliferate. One of the most worrying recent developments is the spate of bombings of Coptic churches. There are reports of detentions of extremist Muslim activists and left wingers. Even the official opposition has called for an end to the Emergency Measures so that normal political life can be resumed.

In the meantime, Begin appears to be far from satisfied from what he has already achieved from the Egyptians. His recent remarks on Syrian "threats" to Israeli security are ominous, and might mean that the Israelis are already looking beyond Egypt, already neutralized so far as the Arab-Israeli confrontation is concerned.

## ONE-SIDED SYMPATHY

The human disasters in Indochina, represented by the Vietnamese boat people and the even greater one of the Cambodian people as a whole, have caused a wave of humanitarian sympathy in the West as well as a flurry of philanthropic activity. Such relief organizations as Oxfam and the Children's Fund have been inundated with financial and other kinds of donations. A British children's television program, The Blue Peter, has been able to raise about \$6 million for Cambodia, all in a very short time.

One cannot, of course, but admire the sensitivity to the suffering of others this implies. But, since human suffering is indivisible, one also cannot but wonder at the somewhat exclusive direction this takes. For, admitted that the Indochinese disasters are greater by far in magnitude, hunger, cold and illness are felt just as keenly by a child, say, in present day Afghanistan, driven from his or her home by external aggression.

One might think that it is just a matter of time before this too joins the group of worthy causes now so assiduously served by the various relief organizations. But on second thought, one might forgive a certain doubt. For there is the case of the Palestinians, turned into refugees for nearly forty years, suffering the miseries of poverty and exile without the world's conscience being unduly offended. Then there are the Ugandan, Somali, Eritrean refugees, among others, for whom no voice was raised.

This in no way reflects on the people whose generosity will help Cambodia to continue to live. If there is someone to blame it is the information media and the opinion makers, for whom humanitarian aid is always a function of political expediency. And if this excuses the general public in the West, one cannot but point to the failure of the Arab and Muslim media to mobilize the humanitarian feelings of the Arab and Muslim worlds, on behalf of causes so sadly neglected by the rest of the world.

## Indira returns in style

By Sunanda Datta-ray

CALCUTTA —

After being ignored and persecuted for nearly three years, India's first family, the Gandhis, are back where they and 650 million Indians believe they really belong — at the top.

"Things can never again be quite so bad for us," declared Maneka Gandhi just before the seventh general election results came pouring in, giving her formidable but charismatic mother-in-law, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, 62, a massive parliamentary majority. "Even if we aren't able to form a government, we won't be vulnerable to pressure any more."

Young, attractive, vivacious and intelligent, Maneka, who is expecting her first baby in February, has reason to feel relieved. Almost single-handed, she edits and produces a glossy monthly magazine called *Surya* (sun) which alone dared give the Gandhis a fair showing during 33 months of Janata and Lok Dal rule. Not long ago *Surya* predicted that the Indira Congress would win between 360 and 370 seats in India's 542-member House of the People.

Though now vindicated, it has been tough going for Maneka. "We are scraping the bottom of the barrel," she told me. Contributors cried out in fear of official disapproval. Business houses thought it prudent to place their advertisements in more favored publications. Leading hotels, the country's state-owned airline, and other public institutions tiptoedly canceled their subscriptions.

With Mrs. Gandhi's return to power, Maneka is animatedly talking of expanding and brightening *Surya*. Confident now of industrialist tumbling over each other as before to support the prime minister's daughter-in-law, she hopes also to move out of her stark, one-room office into more luxurious premises.

Her controversial husband, 33-year-old Sanjay Gandhi, was once blamed for the forced sterilizations, ruthless slum demolition, arbitrary transfers of disobliging civil servants and other aberrations of his mother's emergency rule. It was a popular verdict on his suspected role when, in India's sixth general elections in 1977, Sanjay was defeated by more than 76,000 votes. The turn of fortune has this time elected him by a wide a margin.

But Sanjay, a slim, even delicate, man of unusual tactfulness, refuses to cash in. "Why should I react?" he told a persistent questioner. "I was not sad when I lost. Why should I be happy when I am winning?"

Wearing a brown woollen shawl over her pink sari, looking serene and immaculate as ever as she stood on the steps of her bungalow, receiving proprietary gifts of sweets and bouquets, bending her close-cropped grey beard for beavy garlands of marigold and jasmine, his mother was almost as plegmatic.

"I have done a good job in the elections, as I did in the government before," said the woman who was prime minister of India for 11 years and has since been jailed, expelled from parliament, and indicted before the law courts for criminal misuse of power. "I am a balanced person, I do not go overboard this way or that."

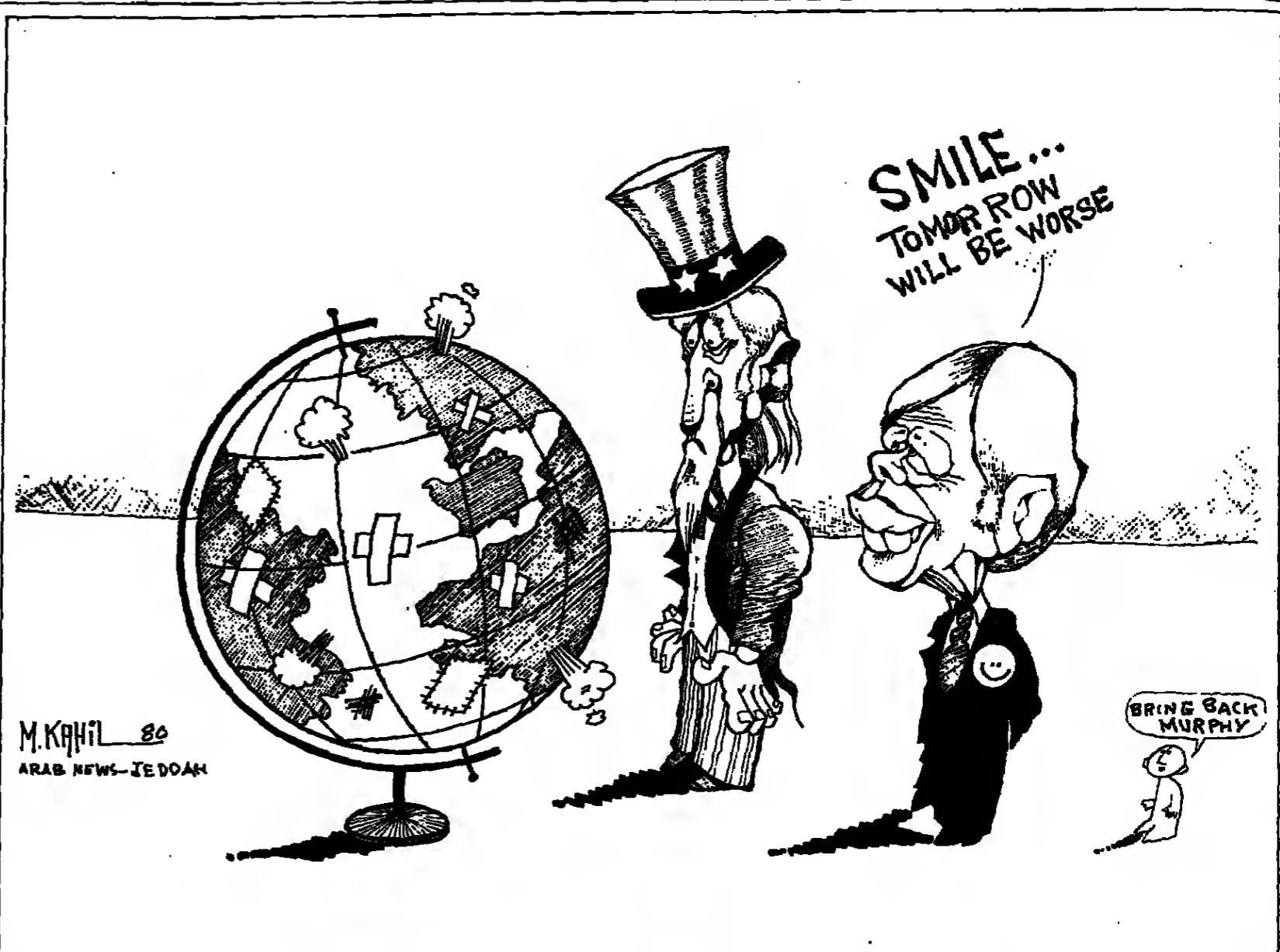
Unflappable she may be, but Mrs. Gandhi was unable to conceal a sense of fulfillment as thousands of frantically cheering people—adoring villagers as well as calculating colleagues who deserted her in adversity—converged on her New Delhi bungalow. It has been transformed overnight from a shunned spot into a place of popular pilgrimage. Barricades have been set up along the curving drive, extra guards posted to control the hysterical crowds. Flower sellers and photographers hawking Mrs. Gandhi's likeness do brisk business outside the gates.

Women in flared crimson skirts embroidered with glittering bits of mirror, whirr and clasp to the strain of the "Bhangra," a folk dance to celebrate victory. Lusty men leap high into the air as they beat out a resonant triumphal march on traditional drums. A doddering ancient fawn prostrates at Mrs. Gandhi's feet. "You are the savior of the nation," he mumbles.

Three years ago, the same people, now so reverential, cast her out. In her home constituency of Rae Bareli in Uttar Pradesh state, Mrs. Gandhi was defeated by more than 55,000 votes by an outsider. Her party's parliamentary representation was savagely slashed. A packed audience applauded its approval when Justice Jayantilal Chotiyal Shah, a former chief justice who was appointed to investigate the alleged misdeeds of her emergency, pronounced against Mrs. Gandhi.

Now the mob outside her house is singing a song which, translated from the Hindi, means: "Indira Gandhi, you must come back and save the poor and fulfill your pledge. We have stamped our mandate on your hand."

The "hand," an upraised palm, was Mrs. Gandhi's victorious symbol in the just polls. Beating hollow Janata's peasant and the Lok Dal's man-with-a-plough devices, it has given the Indira Congress an absolute majority and again made the deceptively frail-looking woman who leads the party unquestioned ruler of India. — (OFNS)



## Giscard puts his faith in Moscow

By Paul Webster

PARIS —

As George Marchais, the French Communist Party secretary general visited Moscow last week to support the Russian intervention in Afghanistan, the French political clock has been turned back a decade.

Not only does his "friendly meeting" with Leonid Brezhnev undermine independent Euro-Communism based on links with moderate Italian and Spanish Communists, but it also reviews the unspoken anti-American alliance between France's workers' party and the right-wing government.

The Communists, who have polled more than 20 per cent of the vote here since the war, made the point of praising President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's "prudence" over the Afghan affair, in which he has refused to respond to American demands for sanctions against the Soviet Union. France officially describes the invasion as "unacceptable" but wants only diplomatic reaction.

Like de Gaulle before him, Giscard considers that a firm and trusting relationship with the Soviet Union is crucial to European security, even when the relationship cuts across American interests. With Marchais, Giscard is using the Afghan affair to make a public demonstration of confidence in Russia's commitment to detente and disarmament.

The result is renewed tension between France and a United States which is already upset by France's failure to support the Americans over the Iran hostages. Giscard has warned of the possibility of war unless heads of state act coolly, a statement that could imply criticism of the American

response.

As ever the traditionally anti-American Gaullist Party — backed by the opposition Socialists — has been critical of French government complacency, the Afghan crisis has exposed the disarray of French politics. It has provided what may be the key pointer to the likelihood of Giscard's re-election for a second seven-year term next year.

The only serious threat comes from a possible renewed alliance between Communists and Socialists, whose joint candidate in 1974, Francois Mitterrand, came within 300,000 votes of victory. Even before that election, the Soviet Union showed it preferred a right-wing candidate to the Socialist Mitterrand by sending its Paris ambassador to Giscard's campaign headquarters.

This time the French Communist Party, which in 1974 seemed committed to "socialism in French colors," will split the left-wing vote by putting Marchais up as a presidential candidate, a maneuver that could guarantee Giscard's success by splitting the left-wing vote.

The party is openly taking up Soviet causes again, notably on the stationing of new American missiles in Europe, while being ruthless with dissidents who oppose the Moscow alliance. Both parties have widened a rift with the Socialists that began with 1978 general election defeat.

The result is a storm over atrocities' revelations

From A Special Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Minister of Justice, Alwyn Schlebusch, has called for an inquiry into the atrocities of the Department of National Security as a result of the revelations about its activities by Arthur McGivern in *The Observer*.

The disclosures have caused a storm in white opposition circles and have confirmed suspicions among the liberal white student leadership, who have long believed themselves to be the victims of a coordinated campaign in white universities.

Veteran opposition MP Mrs. Helen Stzman has been supporting by comparing the activities of DONS (former BOSS — Bureau of State Security) with those of the Russian KGB. She added that she was "disgusted" that her private correspondence "has been subjected to the prying eyes of shifty little men in Government offices."

The revelations, she said, created the impression that "there is no privacy in South Africa." She questioned a statement by the chief of DONS, Alec Van Wyk, that there is no DONS file on Mrs. Stzman. "Someone must explain how a DONS employee could obtain the contents of a nonexistent file," she said.

The McGivern revelations have also drawn allegations from the ultra-right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party whose leader, Jaap Marais, said: "The government is using state funds to fight party political opponents." He added that the revelations "confirm what we have been saying all along."

Both Mrs. Stzman and Marais called for a commission of inquiry into DONS activities among

opposition politicians, and Mrs. Stzman said she would "raise merry hell" about the issue when parliament reconvenes this month.

The disclosures received front-page billing in virtually all South Africa's major daily papers and could become a leading issue in the next parliamentary session.

Observers here have been struck by the statement issued by Van Wyk. While he did say that McGivern had "misused" his position to gain scraps of untested and unevaluated material and to use it for his own gain, out of context and out of perspective, he did not deny that McGivern had worked for DONS. Nor does he appear to have questioned the authenticity of the documents in McGivern's possession.

He confirmed that DONS intercepted mail and tapped telephones, but said it had legal authorization to do this and added that this information "represents a small percentage of information reaching the department."

Van Wyk denied that DONS had files on Mrs. Stzman or any other member of an acknowledged political party. He said, however, that "snippets of information on public figures do reach the department."

He insisted that all information was subjected to a "string" procedure to determine its relevance, implying that information on MPs would be discarded as "irrelevant."

The liberal *Rand Daily Mail* reacted to Van Wyk's statement by labeling it "evasive." Van Wyk's it said, had not explained why his department's activities have "raised such widespread misgivings that even the minister of justice has called for an

inquiry into its activities."

The pro-government *Transvaal* defended telephone-tapping and the use of agents, but said there appeared to be a lack of "discretion" in DONS. It said tapping should be "kept to a minimum" and should be approved only at the highest level."

Observers here believe the government may not pull out all the stops to defend DONS if the matter goes to a head in parliament.

The department, which reached its zenith under Prime Minister John Vorster when it was headed by Gen. Hendrik Van Den Berg and was called BOSS, is believed to have suffered a down-grading since P.W. Botha became premier.

Botha, who is also minister of defense, has been close to the military for some years and is believed to be relying on it for assistance in planning and information-gathering, whereas his predecessor was believed to have relied heavily on BOSS.

Many observers believe DONS is being transformed into a "think-tank" without a primary internal security role and that this role is being transferred to other government agencies. This could explain the recent call by the minister of justice, who is a staunch supporter of the prime minister, for an inquiry into DONS.

It would also explain why a young academic from the University of the Orange Free State, 31-year-old Professor Lukas Barnard, who has no apparent experience in intelligence-gathering and internal security, was appointed recently to head DONS. — (OFNS)

## saudi press review

Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan's inspection of the armed forces in the northern and southern regions of Saudi Arabia formed the lead in *Al Jadid* Wednesday. *Al Jadid* and *Al Youm* led with the United Nations General Assembly's resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. *Okaz* also reported in its lead that 104 countries have urged Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Saudi-North Yemeni talks led by Prince Sultan and Yemeni Premier Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani appeared prominently on the front pages of papers. They said the international community made it clear that all forms of colonialism were unacceptable in the upcoming Islamic Foreign Ministers' conference to help the

Sinai in cooperation with Israel. *Al Jadid* frontpaged the decision of the King Faisal Philanthropic Foundation to donate SR10 million for the families of the martyrs of the Holy Harm. The Pakistani President's reported statement that his forces will strike the Soviets if they attack the Afghan refugees on Pakistani soil received front-page treatment in *Al Youm*.

*Okaz* highlighted his call for an Islamic action to confront the Soviet intervention.

The Soviet Union's defeat in the U.N. General Assembly was a major topic for editorials in the papers. They said the international community made it clear that all forms of colonialism were unacceptable in the upcoming Islamic Foreign Ministers' conference to help the

and security of peoples are not acceptable in the present age. *Al Medina* said that Russia's crushing defeat put its aggression in perspective.

The paper added that the Soviet Union is trying to revive colonialism which the international community rejected after the last World War.

The newspaper said the U.N. resolution reflects the unanimous opinion of the world community which is not prepared to accept any form of colonialism. It called upon the Islamic states to extend full moral support to Afghanistan and take effective

# Between the dragon and his wrath

By Tyler Marshall

PESHAWAR — Abdnl Hallim travelled 16 days from eastern Afghanistan on a camel to reach the small clinic here for treatment of his leg, shattered by a land mine during a battle against Afghan army troops.

That was four months ago. When he is released from the clinic in another six weeks, he says he will return to the fighting with an

year, with the goal of establishing an Islamic republic in Afghanistan.

How much of the success against government forces and disruption of major links is owing to rebel activity and how much is the result of traditional Afghan banditry is impossible to determine. Guerrilla groups often form brief ad hoc alliances with local tribesmen to attack an army installation or road traffic in return for a share of the spoils.

Peshawar-based groups also appear to have little to do with anti-government insurgency in western Afghanistan.

The divisions appear to be mainly personality clashes couched in vague ideological terms. Sometimes poor relations between groups are described simply as "a difference in tactics."

"The leader of every rebel group wants to be king of Afghanistan," said Aziz Ulfat, cul-

turel committee chief of a breakaway faction of the Peshawar-based Hezb-i-Islami Afghanistan. "Everyone talks of unity, but when we upon what basis there are never any answers."

In the field, this lack of cooperation has often been disastrous standing by rather than aiding guerrillas from another group under attack.

Although the rebels are still deeply divided, the Russian move into Afghanistan has triggered a flurry of activity in Peshawar among different factions to find some common ground to form a united front against the Russians.

"We are discussing how we can better cooperate," said Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, who heads up the Hezb-i-Islami Afghanistan. "This new situation will bring unity. All of us feel it is necessary now."

Some feel that if rebel groups here do unite, it might be in the form of a council of tribal leaders and mullahs rather than under one individual.

In addition to being more effective in the field, rebel leaders are also aware unity will

help them in their efforts to obtain outside aid for their struggle.

Partly because of their disunity, the rebel organizations have been unable to find substantial aid for their fight. But in the days following the Soviet move into Afghanistan, guerrilla leaders have re-launched these efforts, hoping to capitalize on the strong anti-Soviet reaction.

Most guerrilla organizations have contacted either Muslim embassies in Pakistan or ranking government officials within the countries themselves, painting the rebel struggle as a clash between Islam and communism and urging their support. Guerrilla leader Gailani returned Sunday from Saudi Arabia, where he was personally seeking support.

"We hope the Muslim world as well as the Free World will realize we are fighting a just cause," Gailani said. "Many nations have condemned the Russian aggression, but I

hope they are convinced they should now support us materially too."

While rebel leaders are reluctant to discuss the results of their renewed plea for help, there are indications that at least in certain Muslim countries, the idea of aiding the rebels is being discussed more seriously than at any time in the past. So far, however, there are no signs of actual commitment.

There has also been no confirmation of any official contact between the Pakistani government and the rebels since the Soviet move into neighboring Afghanistan. Previously, Pakistan had permitted rebel groups to operate from Peshawar and elsewhere in the Northwest Frontier province bordering Afghanistan, but the groups have periodically been subject to petty harassment.

"However, with Soviet troops now closer

"I want to shoot Russians," he explained with a grin. The other 15 wounded rebels convalescing in the clinic were in a similar mood.

than at any time in its 32-year history, observers believe Pakistan may soften its attitude toward these guerrilla organizations, possibly even lending them support.

"I think their attitude toward us will change now that the Russians are on their doorstep," said Ulfat. "They know they are next."

While the lack of money has hampered rebel activities, a far more critical shortcoming is generally agreed to be a lack of organization throughout the rebel movement.

Most organizations recruit already-armed Pathan tribesmen who inhabit much of eastern Afghanistan and northwest Pakistan. The idea, let alone the reality, of a training camp does not exist in any Peshawar-based rebel organization.

None of the 15 wounded rebels interviewed at the Peshawar clinic had received any training before their first engagement.

"A kind of anarchy seems to prevail during most rebel attacks," said one observer familiar with Afghan guerrilla tactics. "There is no recognizable chain of command, nor do there seem to be any assigned tasks."

"Inefficient leadership is our single biggest problem," Ulfat admitted.

Ironically, the rebels have squandered their only real source of strong military leadership: officers and enlisted men who have defected from the Afghan army. Shortly after defecting, most officers and lower ranking soldiers tend to slip away and



A shepherd boy outside Kabul, Afghanistan, rebels with an anti-tank gun

go back to their homes.

One brigade commander who surrendered his 2,500 men to a guerrilla unit recently was quickly rebuffed when he offered to fight with his men as a unit under the rebel banner.

The brigade was disbanded and rival rebel groups then fought over the division of weapons. Most of the soldiers disappeared. The brigade commander, after returning to Peshawar with one of the rebel groups, eventually went back to his home in Afghanistan, reportedly disillusioned by infighting among guerrilla groups.

"The entire time he was in Peshawar, he never trained a single man, nor was he asked for any tactical advice," said one source who talked with the commander shortly before he left.

Rebel sources admit they have not made proper use of army deserters.

Guerrilla leaders explain that there is often distrust between defecting army officers and

rebel fighters. Others say it is most likely because rebel leaders view any trained military officer as a potential threat to their authority.

"A lot of these groups are run by mullahs who don't want anyone around them brighter than they are," said one rebel observer. "A lot of Afghan army officers who come here are not accepted because of this."

Some feel that with the Soviet intervention, dissident Afghan army units would unite with rebel groups against the common Russian enemy. Indeed, one unconfirmed report reaching here indicated that an Afghan army unit of undetermined strength had linked up with guerrillas from the Hezb-i-Islam Afghanistan east of Jalalabad to fight Soviet troops.

Few however, expect any grand alliance to emerge immediately. "The Russian presence may be a catalyst for rebel unity, but it is bound to be fragile if it comes about at all."

extra incentive.

"I want to shoot Russians," he explained with a grin. The other 15 wounded rebels convalescing in the clinic were in a similar mood.

There is little doubt that the massive Soviet intervention into Afghanistan has strengthened already strong anti-government and Russian xenophobic feelings which run through the half-dozen rebel groups head-



A Baluchi tribesman

quartered here.

"Formerly, those we were fighting were Muslims and Afghans," said Sayed Ahmad Gulani, leader of the National Front of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan. "Now we know who we are killing and we will do it to our heart's content."

A variety of guerrilla organizations has been fighting to overthrow the Russian-backed regimes in Kabul for more than a

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**International Finance**  
**International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates**

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أسعار العملات الدولية

**SDR** حقوق السحب الخاصة

Exchange Rates for the IMF's SDR

**الدولار** U.S. \$London Interbank  
Spot Dollar Middle Rates as quoted by  
Bank of America IFC

Jan. 11 Jan. 12

British £ 2.2647 2.2647

Belgian Franc 36.8758 36.8975

Canadian Dollar 1.5722 1.51482

Deutsche Mark 1.4772 1.4770

French Franc 4.4362 4.4365

W. German 1.7188 1.7188

Swiss Franc 1.1664 1.1664

Belgian Franc 27.9272 27.8900

Norwegian Krone 5.61962 5.62028

Pound Sterling 0.58586 0.586114

Saudi Arabian Riyal 4.44219 4.44495

Spanish Peseta 3.48802 3.48775

Swedish Kroner 5.54995 5.57382

Austria 12.3488 12.3390

Denmark 1.1154 1.1154

Australia 1.1116 1.1116

Ecuadorian Sucre 33.1013 33.0920

Spain 66.036 66.030

Finland 3.6935 3.6875

Malta via Biagio 3.5494 3.5494

Singapore Dollar 2.8559 2.8559

South African Rand 1.09236 1.09017

Sw. Krona 3.2025 3.1995

U.S. Dollar 4.95337 4.95185

Venezuelan Bolivar 5.68384 5.68190

Jan. 9 Jan. 10

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Australian Dollar 1.62041 1.61310

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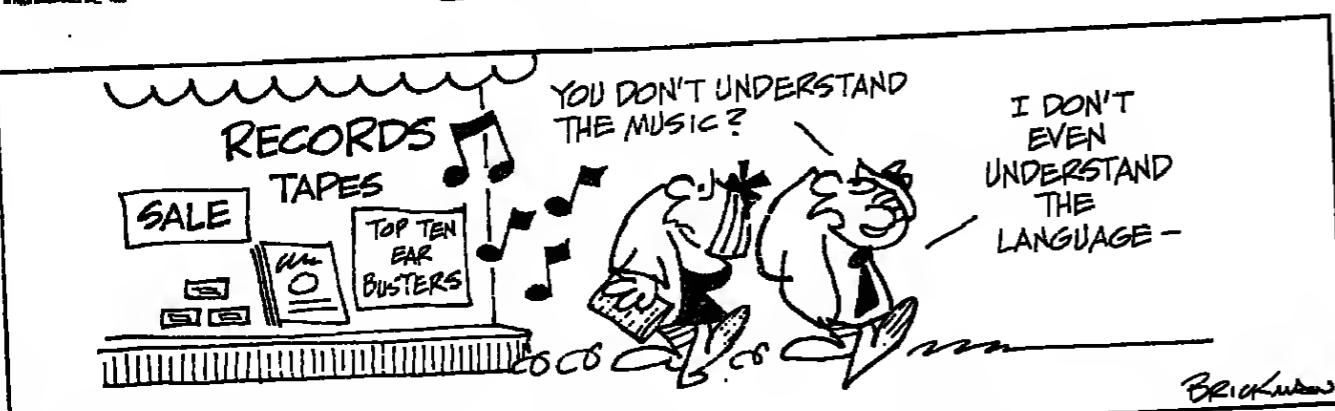
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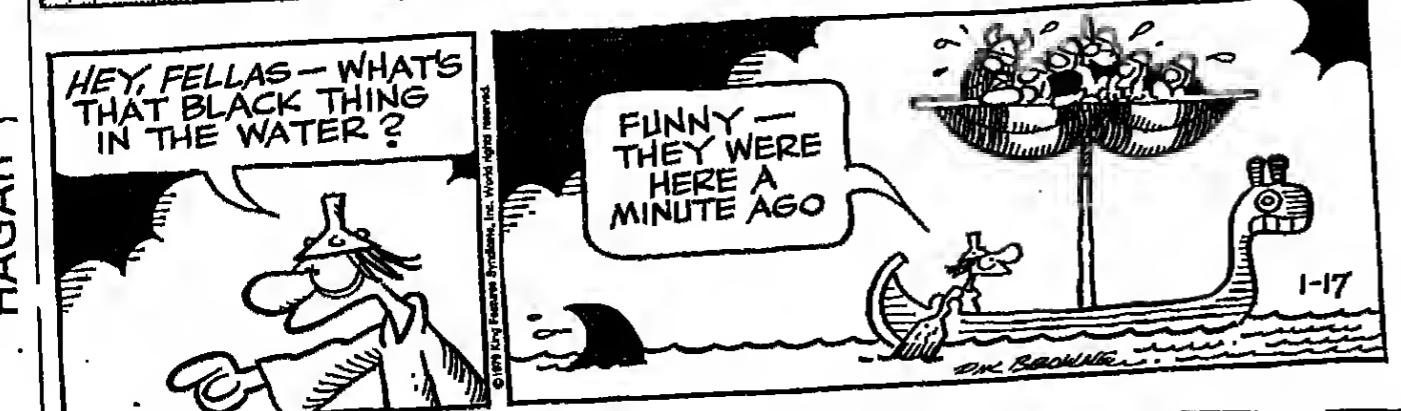
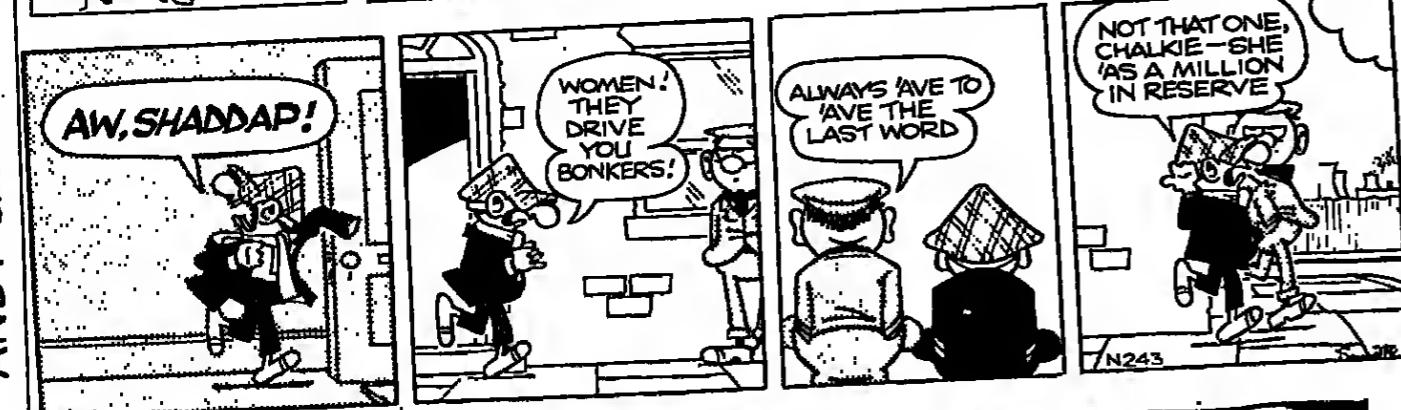
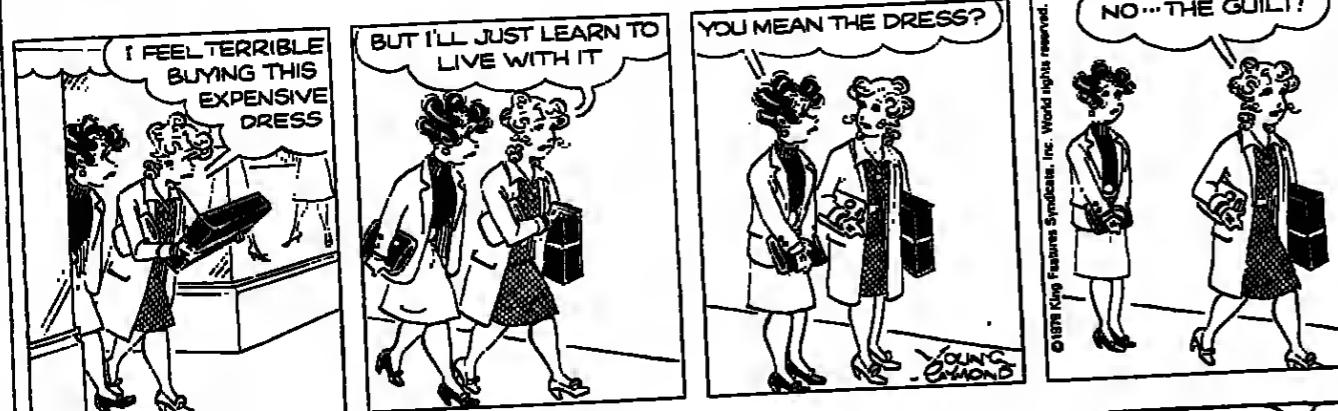
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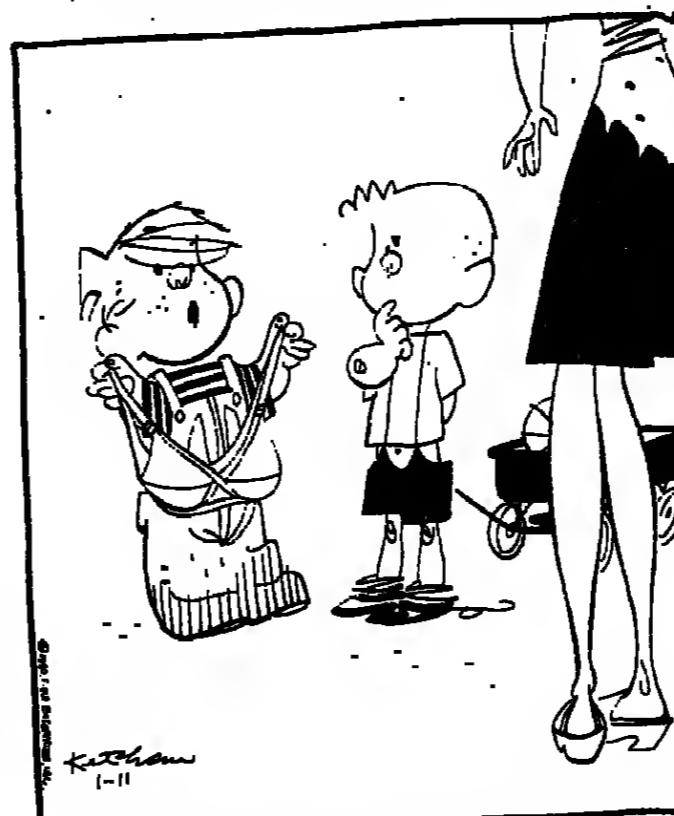


Washington Star Syndicate, Inc.



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## DENNIS THE MENACE



'COULD YOU SPAIN TO JOEY HOW THIS THING WORKS?'



Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

## Test Your Play

1. You are declarer with the West hand at Six Diamonds and North leads the A of spades. You ruff and play the ace of trumps. North ruffing out. How would you play the hand?

2. You are West, defending against Three Notrump. The bidding went One Diamond by North, One Notrump by South, Three Notrump by North.

3. You lead the five of hearts, dummy plays the nine, East the three, and you should therefore lead it. You can't afford to "play safe" by leading another heart, because declarer will score his obvious three heart tricks for diamonds and three clubs in that case. What you hope is that South's hand looks something like this:

♦K9  
♦Q9  
♦AKQ5  
♦AQ73

♦J74  
♦109862  
♦A8  
♦872

You lead the five of hearts, dummy plays the nine, East the three, and you should therefore lead it. You can't afford to "play safe" by leading another heart, because declarer will score his obvious three heart tricks for diamonds and three clubs in that case. What you hope is that South's hand looks something like this:

♦852  
♦AKQ  
♦72  
♦109854

You have a right to assume from the bidding that South does not have the ace or queen of spades. He presumably would not have bid one notrump (8 to 9 points) if he had either of those cards in his hand. Your only real hope, therefore, is that East has four or five spades provided by the A-Q-J-10. Note that a low spade lead would not succeed in that case; dummy would follow low and declarer would make four notrump.

Tomorrow: Playing the waiting game.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

## Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Lady's title

6 Success

from work

10 Partial

refined

11 Feminine

suffix

12 What's

"the"

13 Chew the fat

14 — volatile

15 N.Y.'s Fire,

e.g.

17 Peruvian

city

18 Overfilling

19 Existing for

gun or din

20 Scheme

21 Snakes

22 Find out

23 Clamping

device

26 Hester's role

28 Perfumes

30 Rather than

33 Laconia's

capital

34 Lady Peel

35 Social

subject:

about:

36 Play back

38 Price paid

40 Certain

prisoner

41 Legal paper

42 Health Fr.

43 Health Fr.

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PAGE 12

## International

He's 'acceptable,' Khomeini says

### Waldheim can be crisis go-between

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP) — Ayatollah Khomeini has sent word that United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim is acceptable as an intermediary in the hostage crisis in Iran, the U.S.-broadcast ABC News said.

#### Judge orders

#### Khomeini to pay \$10 taxi fare

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, Jan. 16 (AP) — A Tennessee court has ordered Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran to appear here March 31 to answer a complaint about a \$10 taxicab fare paid in Iranian currency.

And a judge in this southern U.S. city has impounded an Iranian student's \$1,800 award in a damage suit for the duration of the hostage crisis in Tehran.

Cab driver W.T. Hardison, who has filed unusual suits before, on Monday sued Khomeini for the \$10. He says he accepted Iranian rials as fare for a ride to the airport, but then found he cannot convert the currency to United States bills because President Jimmy Carter has frozen Iranian assets in this country.

Hardison wants Khomeini to make the exchange. A General Session court issued a civil warrant for the Ayatollah.

And in Circuit Court, Judge Hamilton Gayden said Tuesday in deciding a lawsuit that until there is a cessation of hostilities, Iranian student Ghodratollah Amiri may not have his award from a damage suit filed Jan. 7 in connection with a three-car wreck.

In a memorandum, the judge said he wonders whether any Iranian should be able to collect such damages "when his country is holding American citizens as hostages against their will and without due process of law in violation of fundamental rights of life, liberty and freedom."

reported.

The Tuesday evening telecast referred to the purported development as "a complete about-face" on the part of Khomeini.

Crediting informed U.N. sources, corres-



PRO-IRANIAN: John Thomas, an American Indian, shouts "Down with Carter" at a rally in Tehran. Thomas is a member of the American Indian Movement, a group fighting for the rights of Indians in the United States.

(AP Photo)

pondent Lou Cioffi reported:

"Khomeini has sent a message through Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh stating that Waldheim is acceptable."

"Although Waldheim did not meet Khomeini during his trip to Iran, he has maintained contact with the revolutionary council through the Iranian U.N. Ambassador Mansour Farhang."

Cioffi also reported that U.N. sources believe the Iranians for the first time are putting their position on paper.

"These officials say the Iranians have not submitted formal proposals but have written clarifications of their positions on the hostage situation," the report said.

Of the reported overture, ABC said U.N. sources "are convinced this one is serious."

Neither Waldheim nor Farhang was immediately available for confirmation of the report.

The U.N. Security Council sent Waldheim to Tehran two weeks ago to try to secure the release of the 50 or so Americans held hostage by militant students in the U.S. Embassy since Nov. 4. He cut short his visit after Khomeini and the students refused to see him, but his proposal for a U.N. commission to investigate the allegations of the revolutionary regime against Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi did find favor with Ghotbzadeh.

Meanwhile, the Iranian government opened a counter-offensive to combat the U.S. government's efforts to get its allies to join in economic reprisals against Iran.

Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinfar said Iran would stop selling oil to any nation that took economic sanctions against it, and Kyodo, the Japanese news service, said he called in Japanese Ambassador Tsutomu Wada for a special warning. Kyodo said Moinfar also told the ambassador the Japanese should resume construction immediately of a \$2.9 billion petrochemical complex on the Gulf that they stopped building because of the hostage-taking.

#### Fulfilling a contract

### U.S., Britain training Iranian military men

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia, Jan. 16 (AP) — Fifteen Iranian naval petty officers are being trained by a private U.S. company in the use of navigational equipment, some of which could have military application.

Spyer Rand Corp. Sperry Marine Systems began training the men in Charlottesville under a contract that began in June 1978 and is due to expire this month. Warren Judge Jr., director of the company, has said.

And Britain is training Iranian military personnel under an agreement with the revolutionary regime of Ayatollah Khomeini, the British Defense Ministry disclosed Wednesday.

A member of parliament said the contract was "sheer hypocrisy" in light of the British government's pledge to support the United States in its moves against Iran following the U.S. Embassy hostage siege

in Tehran.

The American manager said some of the equipment the Iranians at Sperry are learning to use could be considered quasi-military.

He said the company has no plans to train more Iranians once the contract ends.

"We are fulfilling a contract like we do with any foreign country," he said. He would not disclose the cost of the contract.

"I guess everybody is a little uneasy about doing business with Iranians," he said, referring to the 50 Americans who have been held hostage in the U.S. Embassy since Nov. 4.

"It's quite legal," S.C. Berry, industrial relations manager of the company, said. "It was very much checked out by the State Department in June."

The government did not ask Sperry to terminate the contract early, Berry said.

#### Presence of S. Africans challenged

### Kenyan press hails Rhodesia pullout threat

The South Africans, Fenn told a news conference, were playing a vital role in keeping open the rail and road bridge.

The British governing authority also delivered its toughest attack yet on Robert Mugabe's forces for cease-fire violations, criticizing the forces for "substantial border crossings," failing to gather in assembly areas, substitution of civilians for guerrillas, continuing to hold detainees in Mozambique, and broadcasting "inflammatory messages"

through the "voice of Zimbabwe" radio station.

Fenn also spoke of the involvement of several hundred Mozambican forces, some 70 of whom have gathered along with 21,000 insurgents at camps under the watch of the troops from Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Kenya.

They will be sent back home at their request, he told reporters.

Meanwhile, the first of a quarter of a million refugees from the seven-year Rhodesian war will start trickling back to their home country by plane, train and bus next week, the United Nations announced.

But British sources expressed doubts about whether most refugees would be back to vote in the Feb. 27-29 elections.

The sources said no arrangements were being made for those refugees still living in neighboring African countries to cast ballots as absentee voters.

As the political campaigns got under way, confusion existed in Salisbury about the plans for Mugabe's return from exile. He is widely believed to have the strongest support of any single nationalist.

His co-leader Joshua Nkomo returned to a tumultuous reception from more than 120,000 supporters in Salisbury on Sunday, and officials of Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union party had expected their leader to come back to an equally rapturous welcome at the end of this week.

Lord Soames

#### India leads Pakistan in cricket

MADRAS, India, Jan. 16 (AP) — India crawled to 161 for four wickets at close of play Wednesday, the second day of the fifth cricket test against Pakistan.

Pakistan, overnight 254 for seven wickets, folded up after adding only 18 more runs.

A highlight of the day's play was a dogged, unbeaten 92 by Indian captain and opener Sunil Gavaskar. The next highest scorer was Dilip Vengsarkar with only 17.

New test cap Sandeep Patil hit 15 and

The Indian wickets were shared between fast bowlers Imran Khan, Sikander Bakht, Mudassar Nazar and spinner Iqbal Qasim.

Yashpal Sharma, with one run, was with Gavaskar when stumps were drawn. The match continues Thursday.

India leads 1-0 in the six-test series.

Score: Pakistan 272. India 161 for four wickets.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazan

Recently, in one of the streets leading to our offices, the municipality had reason to dig a hole. Now this was by no means anything like the holes we normally have back home, where your car can disappear without a trace. No, only a very modest affair, a mere unevenness in the road surface by our standards. Yet still it was found necessary to surround it with warning lights, and even place a signal to organize traffic around it.

What impressed me most was how seriously all drivers took the signal. There was no one around to enforce compliance, but everyone seemed to take it for granted. Here, I reflected, people do not seem to have that deep aversion to traffic signals, that innate loathing for them which turns them into red rags to enraged drivers.

In Beirut, the main use for traffic signal was in demonstrations, when the patriots rushed to them, chanting all kinds of slogans against Imperialism and Zionism, tore them up by the roots and smashed them on the heads of policemen (or rival demonstrators). When civil war broke out, a new use for traffic signals was found — involving, once more their uprooting. The signals were all black, and it was found that putting them on barricades with their ends pointing towards the enemy gave the appearance of your side sporting a respectably calibrated weapon.

The Beiruti hated their traffic signals the more because they worked. They were

you were silly enough to stop. Or, if they can brake in time, an incident might develop from the remarks you are bound to earn because of such unheard of behavior.

Researchers might be surprised at the lack of blatant traffic-light phobia in Jeddah. But they ought not to be taken in by appearances. The people of Jeddah have taken their hostility to traffic lights to a point where the preemptive strike has become the accepted policy. To other words, hostility to traffic lights is never allowed to develop simply because people destroy them as soon and as fast as they are erected. Reports from there indicate that the builders are definitely losing the race. This might be an exaggeration, but not by much.

Translated from Asharq Al-Awsat.

### Ailing Tito's successors already chosen

BELGRADE, Jan. 16 (AP) — If Yugoslavia's ailing President Josip Broz Tito were to die today, Yugoslavians already know how he would be replaced.

Concern mounted Wednesday about the health of the 87-year-old president, who was unimproved after a failed operation on a blood circulation blockage in his left leg.

The almost legendary Tito has custom-built a succession system that even specifies who replace him would stay in office.

But the departure of Tito would still present enormous questions to Yugoslavia.

Tito has been Yugoslavia's leader since World War II, and now is its president for life. He has been head of the Yugoslav Communist party since 1937, when the party was still illegal and Yugoslavia was still a monarchy.

The undisputed leader of the country for more than three decades, he has spent years tinkering with the collective leadership system to be designed to run Yugoslavia after he is gone.

Tito heads a nine-man state presidency. The other eight members serve five-year terms and are elected by Yugoslavia's six republics and two autonomous provinces.

All eight members are close to Tito. A rotation system determines whose representative takes his turn in a one-year term as vice president — the officer who would succeed Tito as president if necessary.

Lazar Kolisevski, the 66-year-old current vice president, is a Macedonian veteran of Tito's World War II partisan guerrilla forces. A worker in Yugoslavia's only prewar arms factory, he sided with Tito at a time during

the war when control of the Macedonian party had been given to Bulgaria.

Kolisevski was captured and once sentenced to death by officials of pre-Communist Bulgaria. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, but he escaped to the partisans.

Although Kolisevski would become president, a more powerful figure could be 61-year-old Stevan Doronjki, who is currently in line to rise from No. 2 to No. 1 man in the Yugoslav Communist party in an emergency.

Doronjki, who once wanted to be a veterinarian, currently is also the Vojvodina province representative on the presidency, but he too serves a limited term.

Tito's system of collective and limited leadership is specifically designed to prevent individuals from building personal power.

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